

COUNTY  
BOROUGH



OF GREAT  
YARMOUTH.

URBAN & PORT SANITARY  
AUTHORITY.

— THE —  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**For 1929.**

GREAT YARMOUTH :

Printed by C. A. CAMPLING, LTD., Town Hall Works.

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TOWN HALL,  
GREAT YARMOUTH,  
1930.

*To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,  
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twentieth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

For reasons given in my 1921 Report, I am unable to accept the Registrar General's estimate of population. I have, therefore, throughout this Report, when giving a rate based on population, used both the Registrar General's figures and my own side by side.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1929 are shown in the following Table.

	Great Yarmouth.		England and Wales.	London.	107 Great Towns.	157 Smaller Towns.
	Reg. Gen's. figures.	M.O.H's. figures.				
Death Rate	12·03	11·29	13·4	13·8	13·7	12·3
* Infantile death-rate	58		74	70	79	69
Birth Rate	14·8	13·9	16·3	15·7	16·6	16·0

\* Per 1000 infant births.



The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate remain at a low figure.

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III) Over fifty-seven per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and over thirty-two per cent. over the age of 75 years.

The Total Rainfall (average 24·48 inches) was 18·73.

The Mean Temperature (average 48·4) was 48·5.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1624·4.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 116 patients and 182 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

An Index to this Report will be found at the end of the volume.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,598
Population at Census on June 19th, 1921 ...	60,710
„ estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of 1929 ...	58,110
„ estimated by Medical Officer of Health ...	61,908
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1921) ...	14,059
Number of families or separate occupiers (ditto) ...	14,340
Rateable value ...	£337,976
Product of a Penny (14/8 in the £) ...	£1,271
Total Revenue ...	£511,882
Net Indebtedness ...	£1,386,254

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

Births (legitimate), males 410, females 404	Total 814
Births (illegitimate), males 24, females 27	Total 51
Birth Rate (on Registrar General's population figure) ...	14·8
Ditto (on M.O.H.'s figure) ...	13·9
Stillbirths (legitimate), males 12, females 13	... Total 25
Ditto (illegitimate), males 2, females 0	... Total 2
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non- residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the districts) ...	836
Death Rate (on Registrar General's population figure) ...	14·38
Ditto (on M.O.H.'s figure) ...	13·50
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's standardizing factor	12·03 & 11·29
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth—from Sepsis ...	3
—from other causes ...	1

### Infantile Death Rate per thousand births :—

Legitimate 58, Illegitimate 78	...	...	Total 58
Deaths from Measles	...	...	0
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	5
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	2

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years.

### NUMBER OF DEATHS.

				1929.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	...	0	0.9
Measles	...	...	...	0	3.3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0.2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5	8.4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	2.8
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	57	75.1
Cancer	...	...	...	100	78.9
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	96	97.4
Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	...	3	13.4
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	...	23	31.2
Violence	...	...	...	28	22.4
Influenza	...	...	...	62	23.2

**Ages at Death.** Of the total number of deaths 9.1 per cent. occurred in infancy (0-5), 2.1 per cent. during school age (5-15), 31.7 per cent. during working life (15-65), and the remaining 57.1 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 32.4 occurred over the age of 75 years.

**Infant Mortality.** Fifty-one children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death-rate of 58 per 1,000 births registered, being 11.8 below the decennial average.

**Tuberculosis Death Rate.** The standardized death-rate from Tuberculosis was, on the Registrar General's figures, 0.820 per thousand, comparing with a figure for England and Wales of 0.909 (1928).



TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1929.

Causes of Death.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	TOTAL DEATHS OF RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	Over 75 years.		
		0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75		
All Causes { Certified — { Uncertified —	836 —	51 —	10 —	15 —	18 —	25 —	82 —	158 —	206 —	271 —	230 —	232 —
1 Enteric Fever —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Small Pox —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping-cough —	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria —	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza —	62	1	—	2	—	2	7	10	17	24	4	3
8 Encephalitis Lethargica —	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
9 Meningococcal Meningitis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System —	48	—	—	—	—	9	27	11	1	—	—	—
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases —	9	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	7	13
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease —	100	—	—	1	—	—	5	37	33	19	4	4
13 Rheumatic Fever —	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	25	31
14 Diabetes —	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	4	3
15 Cerebral Hæmor- rhage, etc. —	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	26	2	2
16 Heart Disease —	150	—	—	—	1	3	4	32	46	64	12	10
17 Arterio-Sclerosis —	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	11	13	11
18 Bronchitis —	36	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	21	1	1
19 Pneumonia (all forms) —	44	5	6	3	3	1	4	4	12	6	6	6
20 Other Respiratory Diseases —	16	2	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	10	10
21 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum —	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	4	4
22 Diarrhœa, etc. —	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis —	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
24 Cirrhosis of Liver —	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	4
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis —	29	—	—	—	3	1	1	8	7	9	1	1
26 Puerperal Sepsis —	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	8	9
27 Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy & Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Suicide —	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
30 Other deaths from violence —	26	3	—	2	1	1	7	5	4	3	—	—
31 Other defined diseases —	186	7	1	3	4	4	13	26	35	93	17	14
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	93
	836	51	10	15	18	25	82	158	206	271	230	232

## THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1929.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

## A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	Decennial Average.
Measles ...	0	0	1	9	3	1	5	3	0	6	5	3.3
Whooping Cough	5	2	16	3	12	2	4	24	5	4	12	8.4
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	2	4	3	5	2	7	14	6	21	4	17	8.3

## B. ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Diphtheria ...	5	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	5	4	6	2.8
Enteric Fever ..	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0.9
Tuberculosis ...	57	67	65	61	89	80	80	72	82	76	79	75.1

## C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer ...	100	93	85	99	72	77	86	70	70	72	65	78.9
Influenza ...	62	6	29	15	18	20	4	37	13	7	83	23.2
Respiratory Diseases ...	96	63	95	69	104	100	93	133	107	86	124	97.4
Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	23	28	30	27	27	30	29	32	34	44	31	31.2

**Infant Deaths.** Fifty-nine per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were :—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	19·6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	13·7
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	9·8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	9·8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	7·8
Overlain	...	...	...	7·8
Syphilis	...	...	...	5·9
Accident	...	...	...	5·9
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	3·9
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3·9
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1·9
Sepsis	...	...	...	1·9
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1·9
Influenza	...	...	...	1·9
Meningitis	...	...	...	1·9

## CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

*Scarlet Fever.* There was a low incidence of this disease during the year. The case rates per 1000 living being 3·05 for England and Wales and 2·18 for Great Yarmouth.

*Whooping Cough.* This occurs in epidemics every few years; 1929 was not one of these years.

*Measles.* There was an increased incidence in the Spring, but no epidemic in the year under review.

*Diphtheria.* The number of cases was above the average. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 1·84 per 1000 living as against 1·59 for England and Wales.

*Tuberculous Disease.* The deaths from this disease continue to fall. The notifications also show a decrease, evidence that the work of the Clinic and the Sanatoria is



having effect in preventive education. The death-rate was 0·820 per 1000 living as against 0·909 for England and Wales.

*Cancer.* The deaths from cancer continue to show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease.

*Respiratory Diseases.* Deaths from these diseases are up to nearly the decennial average. This is due to the effects of the Influenza outbreak and the hard Winter upon the old people.

*Diarrhæal Diseases.* The deaths remain very low—three cases. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years.

*Wasting Diseases of Infants.* The deaths are at a very low level, only 0·73 per cent. of the decennial average.

*Enteric Disease.* This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1929 there were five cases.

*Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.* Four cases occurred, giving a rate of 0·06 per thousand in comparison with 0·06 for the country generally.

*Erysipelas.* The rate was 0·39 in comparison with 0·45 for England and Wales.



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 92 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and "Typhoid Fever," which were notified during the year. There was no shortage of accommodation during the year.

### ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS.

	Small Pox	Pneu- monia	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diph- theria	Other Diseases	Totals
Remaining on							
December 31st, 1928	0	0	11	1	3	0	15
Admitted during 1929	1	0	115	3	103	0	222
Died in Hospital	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Discharged during 1929	1	0	106	4	96	0	207
Remaining on							
December 31st, 1929	0	0	20	0	6	0	26

### ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS IN EACH MONTH OF 1929.

	Other Disease	Pneumonia	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diphtheria	Totals
January	0	0	0	2	1	9	12
February	0	0	0	3	0	10	13
March	0	0	0	3	0	21	24
April	0	0	0	4	0	9	13
May	0	0	0	14	0	12	26
June	0	0	0	14	0	9	23
July	0	0	0	10	0	8	18
August	0	0	1	4	0	1	6
September	0	0	0	4	1	1	6
October	0	0	0	9	0	11	20
November	0	0	0	37	1	5	43
December	0	0	0	11	0	7	18
	0	0	1	115	3	103	222

The average number of patients in hospital was 21.

The average period of detention in hospital for each case completed during the year was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	39·48 days.
For Diphtheria	...	...	30·04 days.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	89·7 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	96·2 per cent.
For "Typhoid Fever"	...	...	60 per cent.

There are no hospitals for Tuberculosis, Maternity or Children in the area. The Great Yarmouth General Hospital and the Gorleston Cottage Hospital (each supported by voluntary contributions) and the Guardians' Infirmary provide for the general needs of the district.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to grow rapidly, as it has proved a very popular institution.

During the year, 172 expectant mothers and 632 babies had been dealt with. They paid a total of 6952 visits.

The number attending for the first time was 150 expectant mothers and 333 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 5 expectant mothers and 47 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 62 expectant mothers and 163 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 7 expectant mothers and 85 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 88 expectant mothers and 170 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 19,391 packets, were distributed. Of this 16,942 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Twenty-one babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 32 per 1000 as against 58 per 1000 for the town generally.

SCHOOL CLINICS.—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office, and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic, at the Gourlay Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary." On that date, Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic in Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m., to suit the convenience of patients who could not



attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to:—

- i. *Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified*, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated. In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87, whereas in 1927 the number was 133, in 1928 it was 127, and in 1929, 110. This increase to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. Two hundred and sixty-seven cases were examined, of whom 128 were non-tuberculous and 34 doubtful.
- ii. *Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be, or were actually, suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases.* Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous	...	18
"    "    "    Doubtfully Tuberculous		12
"    "    "    Non-Tuberculous	...	47
		<hr/>
Total		77
Child contacts examined, Tuberculous		0
"    "    "    doubtfully Tuberculous		4
"    "    "    Non-Tuberculous		42
		<hr/>
Total No. of children examined	...	123
		<hr/>
Children admitted to Sanatorium	...	22
		<hr/>



- iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see page 16).
- iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis :—80 cases.
- v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions :—5 cases.
- vi. Examinations of Contacts, i.e., Persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection 66 contacts were examined, of whom 2 were found to be tuberculous, 7 doubtful, and 157 non-tuberculous.

- vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital.—117 specimens of sputum were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 205 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and if possible the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

N.B.—The visits paid by the Nurse fell off during the year, owing to the shortage among the Health Visiting Staff

(we were one under strength for the whole period up to October 14th and two for the period from the 16th of August to October 14th, with no Tuberculosis Nurse after August 16th until November 18th).

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year	...	201
Contacts	... ..	66
Total number of Physical Examinations		927
Number of persons examined	...	426
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1929	...	408
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	... ..	32
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary		847
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners	... ..	80
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	... ..	82
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	... ..	313
Number of specimens of sputum examined	... ..	322
Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1929	...	228

\* Excluding 87 patients seen by myself at the Town Hall.

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

	Alive.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1926	58	120	39
Notified 1926	* 18	22	22
„ 1927	75	37	1
„ 1928	98	27	6
„ 1929	101	7	5
	<hr/> 350 <hr/>	<hr/> 213 <hr/>	<hr/> 73 <hr/>

giving a "Live Register" of 350 in addition to a supplemental register of 58 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (i.e., the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total 408 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria, as follows:—

*Kelling Sanatorium*:—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	7
Pensioner's beds	...	as required.	

*Stanninghall Farm Colony* (for men who have passed through sanatorium treatment):—Beds as required. N.B.—This institution is maintained by the Norfolk, Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities.

*Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* (for surgical tuberculosis cases): Beds as required.

*Normanston Hospital* (for acute and advanced cases): Ditto.

*Maltings Farm Sanatorium* (males and females): Ditto.

*East Anglian Sanatorium* (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary): Ditto.

*Bramblewood Sanatorium* (females):—4 beds.

*Ipswich Sanatorium* (females and children):—As required.

The movements of patients during 1929 was as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (civilians)	... 18	23
Kelling (civilians non-pulmonary)	... 1	1
Kelling (pensioners)	... 2	3
Stanninghall (civilians)	... 3	3
Bramblewood (women)	... 7	7
Ipswich (women)	... 19	12

	Admitted.	Discharged.
Ipswich (boys) ...	0	2
Ipswich (girls) ...	3	3
Normanston (civilians) ...	2	1
Maltings Farm (civilians) ...	8	6
Maltings Farm (pensioners) ...	1	1
Maltings Farm (women) ...	2	3
Maltings Farm (women non-pulmonary) ...	1	1
East Anglian (boys) ...	12	10
East Anglian (girls) ...	4	4
East Anglian (girls non-pulmonary) ...	2	0
Fletcher Home (girls) ...	1	1
Brompton Hospital (pensioners) ...	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	87	81
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment was :—

Kelling (civilians) ...	... 11.1
Kelling (civilians non-pulmonary) ...	... 0.5
Kelling (pensioners) ...	... 0.7
Stanninghall (civilians) ...	... 4.4
Bramblewood (women) ...	... 3.9
Normanston (civilians) ...	... 0.6
Ipswich (women) ...	... 6.7
Ipswich (boys) ...	... 0.9
Ipswich (girls) ...	... 2.8
Maltings Farm (civilians) ...	... 3.0
Maltings Farm (pensioners) ...	... 0.5
Maltings Farm (women) ...	... 3.5
Maltings Farm (women non-pulmonary) ...	... 0.4
East Anglian (boys) ...	... 10.3
East Anglian (boys non-pulmonary) ...	... 3.0
East Anglian (girls) ...	... 2.6
East Anglian (girls non-pulmonary) ...	... 1.4
Brompton Hospital (pensioners) ...	... 0.1
	<hr/>
	57
	<hr/>



The average duration of completed cases was as follows :—

Kelling (civilians)	...	...	257 6
Kelling (civilians non-pulmonary)	...	...	175·0
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	128·3
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	...	318·6
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	202·8
Maltings Farm (civilians)	...	...	176·5
Maltings Farm (pensioners)	...	...	167·0
Maltings Farm (women)	...	...	203·6
Maltings Farm (women non-pulmonary)			145·0
East Anglian (boys)	...	...	298·4
East Anglian (girls)	...	...	271·5
Ipswich (women)	...	...	149·8
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	237·3
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	618·5
Normanston (civilians)	...	...	258·0
Fletcher Home (girls)	...	...	19·0

The number of patients in residence was :—

		Jan. 1st, 1929.	Dec. 31st, 1929.
Kelling (civilians)	...	16	11
Kelling (pensioners)	...	1	0
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	3	3
Bramblewood (women)	...	4	4
Ipswich (women)	...	4	11
Ipswich (boys)	...	2	0
Ipswich (girls)	...	2	2
Normanston (civilians)	...	1	2
Maltings Farm (civilians)	...	2	4
Maltings Farm (women)	...	3	2
East Anglian (boys)	...	7	9
East Anglian (boys non-pulmonary)		3	3
East Anglian (girls)	...	2	3
East Anglian (girls non-pulmonary)		1	2
Brompton Hospital (pensioners)		0	1
		<hr/> 51	<hr/> 57

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Corporation shares the expenses of the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. During 1929 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

	Old Cases.	New Cases.
Syphilis ...	30	17
Soft Chancre ...	0	0
Gonorrhœa ...	35	24
Not V.D. ...	0	6
	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 47

They made 890 attendances during the year. None were admitted as in-patients during the year.

## Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test ...	...	52
For Spirochætes ...	...	1
„ Gonococci ...	...	66
Other ...	...	0
		<hr/> 119

Doses of Arseno-benzol compounds : 155.

(All given in Out-patient Department).

# OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

---

- (t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.*
- (t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.*
- (t) W. HUNTER BROWN—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*
- (t)†\*S. HASSALL—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.*
- (t)\*A. E. LANG, (t)†\*J. PILCH, (t)\*A. MOXON—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, &c.*
- (t)\*G. H. SPINKS—*Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats and Sheds Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- (t)‡Miss I. D. SEARCH, (t)‡Miss M. L. BIRD, b.(t)‡Mrs. MUNNS, b.(t)‡Miss BARR, and (t)‡Miss OVERSHOTT—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*

J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*

E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*

F. PARMENTER—*Junior ditto.*

G. TURNER—*Disinfector.*

\* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

N.B.—Mr. Moxon was appointed in May, 1929, as an additional Assistant Inspector.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Guardians, and two under the Gorleston Nursing Association.

#### MIDWIVES.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are :—

Attended by Medical Men	580	65.4 per cent.
„ Registered Midwife	307	34.6 „
„ Unregistered Midwife	Nil	Nil

There were three untrained certified midwives practising during the year, and five trained midwives.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	295
„ „ „ in the Infirmary	...	11
„ „ „ in General Hospital		5
„ „ „ by "Handy Women"		2
„ „ „ in Gorleston Hospital		Nil

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 26 cases, as follows :—

Post Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	2
Delayed Labour	...	...	8
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	4
Premature Labour	...	...	2



Deformity of Child	...	...	...	2
Illness of Child	...	...	...	4
Discharging Eyes	...	...	...	3
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	1
				—
				26
				—

## NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT,

1927.

There are now nine Homes on the Register, two having been added and two removed (through discontinuance) in 1929.

### REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES IN 1929.

1.	Number of applications for registration	...	...	2
2.	Number of homes registered	...	...	2
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	2*
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil

\* Discontinued.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

## LIST OF LOCAL ACTS.

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth(Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

## LIST OF ADOPTED ACTS.

- |  | Date of Adoption. |
|--|-------------------|
| 7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act,<br>1889.                           | 12th Nov., 1889.  |
| 8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act,<br>1890.                             | 14th Oct., 1890.  |
| 9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act,<br>1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.           | 14th Oct., 1890.  |
| 10. Private Street Works Act, 1892.  | 13th Feb., 1894.  |
| 11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act,<br>1907.                               |                   |
| Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33,<br>Part II,                            |                   |
| Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III.                                   |                   |
| Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,<br>62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV. |                   |
| Part V.  |                   |
| Secs. 93 and 95, Part X.   |                   |
| Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and<br>Part VIII.                            | 17th Feb., 1910.  |
| Sec. 92, Part X.   | 19th May, 1911.   |
| 12. Notification of Births Act,  | 17th Nov., 1911.  |
|  | 12th April, 1901. |

## WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Owing to difficulty in filling vacancies the Health Visiting Staff was under strength during the year. Actually, even after allowing for some temporary help, there was one short during the whole of the period from January 1st to June 17th, and from then until November 18th we were carrying-on with one, and sometimes two, temporary unskilled Visitors. Fortunately, the position is now normal again, and is as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 15, 16.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 5421, as follows:—

In connection with the visitation of children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	2599
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	115
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)	1180	
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)	104	
At homes where infant's death or still births had occurred	... ..	76
Special ante-natal visits	... ..	74
<i>Carried forward</i>	...	— 4148

<i>Brought forward</i> ...	...	4148
In connection with midwives	...	58
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	40
		— 98
In connection with the medical inspection of school children:—		
To arrange with teachers at the school <i>re</i> inspection	... ..	68
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	... ..	215
To mental defectives	... ..	141
To investigate special cases, polio-myelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc.		370
To attend inspection at schools	...	117
Other visits to schools	... ..	264
		— 1175
		<u>5421*</u>

\* See N.B. at foot of page 15 and the first sentence of page 25 as regards this reduction in numbers.

The total number of children visited was 1901 as follows:—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	1675	48	25	1748
Illegitimate	150	2	1	153
				<u>1901</u>

The total number of visits to these children was:—

Infants under 1 year: 1st visit to legitimate children, 737; to illegitimate children, 52; total, 2714. Children 1 to 5 years: legitimate, 1180; illegitimate, 104; total, 1284.

The three cases of Ophthalmia notified were kept under observation until well.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion



of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 76 per cent. of the total live-births were thus notified, in addition to 12 still-births.

Of these, 307 were notified by midwives, and 359 by parents and doctors.

Forty-one of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by Doctors, 219, *i.e.*, 24.7 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 3998 visits to the homes of 1901 children (of whom 1825 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into:—

Legitimate	...	...	737	
Illegitimate	...	...	52	
			—	789

Number of infants re-visited from previous year:—

Legitimate	...	...	624	
Illegitimate	...	...	42	
			—	666
Older children (1—5)		...		446
				<u>1901</u>

These children were found to be fed as follows:—

		Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	...	787	95%	2%	3%
4th month	...	619	78%	4%	18%
8th month	...	622	62%	still on breast or part breast, the majority on breast alone, at nine months.	
12th month	...	684	25%		

The children (236 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows:—

			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk	..	...	2	1
Condensed milk, mainly		...	46	2
Patent foods and mixed diet			4	1
Dried milk	...	...	165	15
			<hr/> 217 <hr/>	<hr/> 19 <hr/>

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not yet ceased.

In fifty cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. Two of these children died of diarrhœa. They were fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk, mainly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods and mixed diets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	I	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—

Four hundred and forty-six children were visited at a somewhat later age, most of them being between 1 and 5 years old. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well

advanced, sixteen being noted as backward in this respect. Fifty-nine children had their teeth beginning to decay, and ten others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Seven were found to be suffering from rickets, and thirty-four others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. Forty children were fed partially, and twenty-one entirely, on tinned milk.

The remaining forty-eight infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows, omitting twenty-one over a year old.

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	2	—	3	4	2	—	I	—	—	—
Breast partly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods and mixed diets	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further information	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	18	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—
	20	—	16	6	4	I	I	—	—	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was very satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages :—

### STANDARD.

Total Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
1901	28%	37%	25%	10%

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately :—

	Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living	1825	32%	36%	22%	10%
Dead	76	24%	31%	34%	11%





## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

---

### THE WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of twenty-four, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still twenty-four wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council, and are of uniform good quality. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and after sand filtration is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of filtration, following sedimentation, in operation, I have full confidence that the public water supply will continue to remain in its present safe condition.

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year:—

Total Solids	...	30·0 to 44·0	parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	Nil to 0·008	„ „
Albumenoid Ammonia...	...	0·01 to 0·058	„ „
Chlorine	...	4·9 to 12·5	„ „
Nitrates	...	Nil to 0·2	„ „
Nitrites	...	Nil	„ „
Oxygen absorbed	...	0·142 to 0·381	„ „

Total Hardness	...	19·0 to 25·8	parts per 100,000
Permanent Hardness	...	5·75 to 12·4	„ „
Lime	...	9·3 to 11·0	„ „
Magnesia	...	1·08 to 1·48	„ „
Sulphuric anhydride	...	2·7 to 3·2	„ „
Silica, Iron and Alumina		Trace to 1·6	„ „
Alkalinity	...	16·0 to 18·5	„ „
Bacteria	...	1 to 14 per c.c.	
Bac. Coli	...	Absent in 100 c.c.	
Colour	...	Clear to 15 units.	

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 16,960 w.c's., 80\* privies and 32 ashpits in the Borough. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 19,802 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,182 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

\* Eleven for temporary use during the Fishing Season.

### SCAVENGING.

One steam wagon, five motor lorries, two horse wagons, one horse cart and two trailers are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

## THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Thirty-third Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1929. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

TABLE A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	777
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	509
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	3641
Bakehouse inspections ...	198
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time) ...	264
Common lodging-house inspections (night-time) ...	84
Slaughter-house and knackers' yard inspections ...	524
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	306
Factories, workshop and work-places inspected ...	1973
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected ...	792
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	131
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	176
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	4
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	145
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	603
Special visits to fried fish shops ...	140
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	229
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	5
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts ...	462
Stables inspected ...	87
Public conveniences inspected ...	153
Fair vans inspected ...	53
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	76
Total ...	11,322

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 267 Statutory and 353 Preliminary.

			Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	...	...	2
New drains laid	...	...	69
Drains cleaned and repaired	...	...	372
Pedestal closets provided	...	...	56
Earthenware gulley traps fixed	...	...	270
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	...	...	38
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	29
Offensive accumulations removed	..	...	69
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	...	...	5
Animals and poultry removed	...	...	51
Water closets repaired	...	...	335
New sinks erected	...	...	74
Drains intercepted from sewers	...	...	86
Rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	17
Sink waste pipes disconnected	...	...	38
Yards, passages and floors concreted	...	...	311
Drains ventilated	...	...	179
Spouting and fall pipes provided	...	...	526
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	...	...	24
Bake-houses limewashed	..	...	76
Houses provided with Company's water	...	...	4
Damp courses inserted	...	...	217
Houses ventilated	...	...	98
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	...	...	3
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	139
Dilapidations made good	...	...	2898
Under floor spaces ventilated	...	...	213
Manure bins provided	...	...	17
Miscellaneous items	...	...	2673



## DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 777 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 78 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 229, and the number of defects found was 104. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

				Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	...	...	...	21
„ Kitchens and Sculleries	...	...	...	29
„ Bedrooms	...	...	...	8
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses	...	...	...	19
„ Internal w.c.'s	...	...	...	11
„ External w.c.'s	...	...	...	48
„ yards and passages	...	...	...	23
„ adjoining houses	...	...	...	6
„ cellars	...	...	...	3
From defective soil pipes	...	...	...	28
„ defective vent shafts	...	...	...	22
„ heads and joints of rainwater pipes	...	...	...	6
„ around yard gullies	...	...	...	17
„ defective drain connections	...	...	...	69

TABLE C.—*continued.*

			Number.
From defective w.c. connections	...	...	42
„ defective interceptors	...	...	18
„ sink, wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected			
direct	...	...	19
„ drains, direct to sewer	...	...	13

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories ...	71	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laun- dries and fish-curers ...	869	39	—
Work places (including fish-yards) ...	847	42	—
Home-workers' premises ...	23	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals	1810	81	Nil
	—	—	—

## DEFECTS. FOUND.

		Number of Defects Found. Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	...	13	13
Want of ventilation	...	8	8
Want of drainage of floors	...	5	5
Defective drains	...	3	3
Offensive accumulation on premises		23	23
No water supply	...	3	3
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	15	15
	Unsuitable or defective	7	7
	Not separate for sexes	3	3
		—	—
Totals		80	80
		—	—

## HOME WORK.

		Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year	...	11
Total number of out-workers on lists	...	19

NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND  
UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES  
VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.				Number of Visits.
Shoemakers	...	...	...	59
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	8
Dressmakers	...	...	...	23
Net chambers	...	...	...	72
Barrel factories	...	...	...	19
Box makers	...	...	...	26
Bakehouses and confectioners	...	...	...	351
Tailors	...	...	...	75
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	63
Laundries	...	...	...	19
Upholsterers	...	...	...	15
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	77
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	192
Carpenters	...	...	...	61
Engineers	...	...	...	16
Stonemasons	...	...	...	8
Fish-houses and yards	...	...	...	688
Mineral water works	...	...	...	9
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	9
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	10
Coach-builders	...	...	...	5
Clothing factories	...	...	...	6
Foundries	...	...	...	4
Bottling stores	...	...	...	8
Printers	...	...	...	31
Wood turners	...	...	...	2
Silversmiths	...	...	...	2
Marine stores	...	...	...	191
Metal workers	...	...	...	2

Nature.				Number of Visits.
Hair dressers	...	...	...	43
Harness makers	...	...	...	7
Cork cutters	...	...	...	4
Coopers	...	...	...	69
Motor and cycle engineers	...	...	...	33
Milliners	...	...	...	9
Sail makers	...	...	...	3
Boat Builders	...	...	...	5
Piano works	...	...	...	2
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	...	19
Manufacturer of leather goods	...	...	...	7
Twine spinners	...	...	...	2
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	89
Locksmiths	...	...	...	2
Scale makers	...	...	...	4
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	2
Basket makers	...	...	...	33
Dentists' workshops	...	...	...	8
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	6
Builders	...	...	...	137
Picture framers	...	...	...	4
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	27
Furriers	...	...	...	2
Firelighter works	...	...	...	3
Total				2,456

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC. ON THE REGISTER AT THE  
END OF THE YEAR 1929.

Nature.				Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	81
Baking powder makers	...	...	...	5
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	...	3
Boat builders	...	...	...	5
Bottling stores	...	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	17
Box makers	...	...	...	2



Nature.					Number.
Builders	...	...	...	...	5
Basket makers	...	...	...	...	12
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	...	36
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	23
Coopers	...	...	...	...	12
Engineers	...	...	...	...	7
Ice manufactories	...	...	...	...	2
Motor engineers	...	...	...	...	19
Wood choppers	...	...	...	...	2
Printing works	...	...	...	...	4
Carriage builders	...	...	...	...	5
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	...	10
Gas fitters	...	...	...	...	4
Blind makers	...	...	...	...	2
Jam and preserve boilers	...	...	...	...	2
Furriers	...	...	...	...	2
Marine Fitters	...	...	...	...	6
Cycle engineers	...	...	...	...	19
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	4
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	...	3
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	2
Cork cutters	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	66
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	...	...	263
Foundries	...	...	...	...	2
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	51
Lock and tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	13
Laundries	...	...	...	...	7
Milliners	...	...	...	...	20
Marine stores	...	...	...	...	10
Netting chambers	...	...	...	...	42
Outfitters	...	...	...	...	9
Oilskin manufacturers	...	...	...	...	6
Picture framers	...	...	...	...	6
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	...	9
Scalemaker	...	...	...	...	1
Sailmakers	...	...	...	...	7
Tailors	...	...	...	...	51
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	...	4

Nature.					Number.
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Wood turners	...	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	8
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	88
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	7
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	73
Hide, skin and fat merchants	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	4
Hosiers	...	...	...	...	3
Dentists	...	...	...	...	5
Mineral water manufacturers	...	...	...	...	8
Chemical works	...	...	...	...	1
Piano manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	...	2
Pickle manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Firelight makers	...	...	...	...	3
Twine spinners	...	...	...	...	2
Total					1073

# PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL HASSALL.

OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY  
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

*Offensive Trades, etc.:—*

Nature.				Number.
*Fried fish shops	...	...	...	68
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	3
Marine stores	...	...	...	9
Knacker ...	...	...	...	1
Slaughter houses	...	...	*16 registered	
			1 licensed	

\*Bye-laws.

*Underground Bake-houses:—None.*

*Common Lodging-houses:—*5 with accommodation for 9 females and 105 males.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 116 patients and 182 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken *re* contacts.



## \* HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	134
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts					110

## I.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

## INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	729
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	322
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	281

## II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	303
---	-----	-----

## III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	213
---	-----	-----

\* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year and are not a statement of housing conditions.



## (2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit :—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	160
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	1

## (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... —

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

## (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 54

## (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	103
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

## (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... —

## (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... —

## (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ... —

## (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... —

## (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... —

NOTE.—The increase in numbers of inspections follows upon the appointment of the additional Inspector in May, 1929.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, *e.g.*, small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up-to-date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

Many cowsheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 13 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 150 in 15 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

		Applications during 1929.	No. on Register Dec. 31st, 1929.
Purveyor	...	11	86
Dairymen	...	4	42
Cow-keeper	...	2	13
Cow-sheds	...	2	15

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

*Licenses issued.*

Certified Milk	...	...	...	1
Grade A (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	1

## MEAT, ETC.

*Slaughter-Houses.*

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1929.	In Dec., 1929.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		—	—	—
		22	17	17
		—	—	—

The usual supervision is exercised by your Chief Sanitary Inspector with respect to food exposed for sale, or in preparation for human consumption in the Borough, which includes frequent inspections to slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, fish and poultry shops, greengrocers' and grocers' shops, market stalls, and other places, where foods are sold, etc. It is satisfactory to know that the various tradesmen, and more especially the butchers, in the Borough, have accorded him every facility and readily carried out his instructions and advice with regard to unsound, unwholesome, or diseased food, so that although there is no public abattoir, nearly every carcase is inspected at the time of or immediately after slaughter.

The improvement effected since the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into force, is fairly well maintained, but constant supervision is necessary. Several complaints have been made with regard to dirty vehicles being used for conveying meat, and letters of caution have been sent to the dealers concerned.

*Tuberculosis.*—The number of carcasses destroyed was as follows :—

Cow	...	...	...	1
-----	-----	-----	-----	---

*Unsound Food seized and surrendered.*

1929.

Cow, 1 carcass	}	Tuberculosis.
Beef, 8 cwt., 1 qr., 1 lb.		
Bullocks	...	2 carcasses
Beef	...	2 qrs., 1 st., 11 lbs.
Corned Beef	...	1 st., 10 lbs.
Ham	...	1 st., 7½ lbs.
Jellied Veal	...	1 tin
Cockles	...	1 cwt.
Turkey	...	1 st., 1 lb.

Nearly three tons of fish were seized or surrendered to the Fish Inspector at the Wharf during the year. The fish were destroyed after being formally surrendered by the owners. The particulars are as follows :—

Description.		Estimated Weight.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Pickled Herring	...		15	0
Crans of Herrings	...	1	19	0
Total	...	2	14	0

*Adulteration, Etc.*

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis :—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.	Result of Analysis	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	77	72	5
Skimmed Milk	2	2	—
Cheese	4	4	—



	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.	Result of Analysis	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Lemon Curd	3	3	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Sliced Peaches	1	1	—
Butter	10	10	—
Margarine	3	3	—
Saffron Flour	1	1	—
Lard	3	3	—
Sausages	5	3	2
Potted Meat	3	3	—
Corned Beef	1	1	—
Black Currant Preserve	1	1	—
Coffee	1	—	1
Dripping	1	1	—
Jam	3	3	—
Baking Powder	4	4	—
Ice Cream	8	8	—
Cream	4	4	—
Packet Peas	1	1	—
Baked Beans	1	1	—
Apricots	1	1	—
Mincemeat	4	4	—
Tinned Plums	1	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	145	137	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.		Proceedings.
1.	8 per cent. added water ...	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
2.	11 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Case dismissed.
3.	4 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Cautioned.
4.	22 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
5.	9½ per cent. added water ...	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.

The following figures (reprinted from last year), giving the average percentage of milk fat, in each month, of all samples examined during the previous ten years, is of interest in view of the often repeated defence that the standard of three per cent. is too high, or that alternatively certain months of the year are characterised by production of poor milk.

Month.	Average percentage of milk fat for ten years.			
January	...	...	...	3·61
February	...	...	...	3·72
March	...	...	...	3·64
April	...	...	...	3·69
May	...	...	...	3·69
June	...	...	...	3·47
July	...	...	...	3·79
August	...	...	...	3·68
September	...	...	...	3·83
October	...	...	...	3·68
November	...	...	...	3·68
December	...	...	...	3·70

The average percentage of all samples for the whole ten years was 3·69.

When the above figures are borne in mind, the percentage of adulteration in a sample unfavourably reported on by the Public Analyst is usually greater than is indicated by a calculation based on the figure of three per cent. adopted by the Board of Agriculture in forming the Sale of Milk Regulations.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

MILK.—Seventy-seven samples were examined; none contained preservatives.

PRESERVED CREAM.—No samples were examined.

CREAM.—Four samples were examined.

## CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK REGULATIONS.

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only one sample was examined during the year.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

All samples in the list under the heading on pages 47 and 48 were examined also for preservations. No offence under these Regulations was found.



# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

### *Notifiable Diseases.*

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1929 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet		Enteric	Diphtheria	Puerperal		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
		Fever	Fever			Fever	Fever		
1919	0	44		7	86	28	2	13	167
1920	0	63		1	76	10	2	13	152
1921	0	78		11	76	14	0	5	179
1922	0	177		2	28	14	1	4	222
1923	0	202		4	30	12	2	9	250
1924	0	136		1	33	15	2	6	187
1925	0	124		1	19	13	0	8	170
1926	0	126		4	29	14	1	7	181
1927	0	165		7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89		12	45	21	2	1	173
1929	1	127		5	107	23	4	3	270
Average for ten years									
1919-1928	0	120·4		5·0	45·4	16·3	1·4	7·0	191·0

### SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and twenty-seven cases were notified during the year, being 105 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. Nearly half the cases occurred during the outbreak at the end of the year. The disease was of a mild type.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.



The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1929 is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
February	4	0	0	1	3	0	3
March	4	1	2	0	1	0	3
April	4	0	0	1	2	1	4
May	14	6	1	2	2	3	14
June	15	3	9	3	0	0	14
July	10	1	3	4	2	0	10
August	5	1	2	2	0	0	4
September	5	1	0	3	0	1	4
October	8	0	8	0	0	0	8
November	38	12	17	1	8	0	37
December	18	6	8	2	2	0	11
Totals	127	33	50	19	20	5	114

#### DIPHTHERIA.

One hundred and seven cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 213 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years. Of these twenty-two occurred, from March to June inclusive, in the East Anglian (residential) School for Blind and Deaf Children. There was also an unusually high number in the Town at the beginning and end of the year.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital, until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see page 53.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	10	5	3	0	2	0	9
February	9	5	2	0	2	0	9
March	23	4	10	7	1	1	22
April	9	3	2	4	0	0	9
May	12	4	1	7	0	0	12
June	9	2	1	5	0	1	9
July	8	5	1	2	0	0	8
August	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
September	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
October	11	4	5	1	0	1	11
November	5	2	3	0	0	0	5
December	7	4	1	1	0	1	7
Totals	107	40	30	28	5	3	103

Out of 107 cases notified, 68 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 63 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

#### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were no cases notified during the year.

#### THE ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES.

Five cases were notified in 1929. Of these, one was a case of Typhoid and four were Paratyphoid B. Of the latter, one was definitely contracted out of the District, and all were unconnected with each other.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-three cases of this disease were notified during the year.

## PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Four cases were notified during the year.

## SMALL POX.

One case of this disease was notified during the year—a visitor from London.

## POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified during the year.

TYPHUS FEVER, CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS,  
TRENCH FEVER MALARIA AND DYSENTERY.

No cases were notified during the year.

## PNEUMONIA.

Forty-five cases were notified during the year.

## DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the day-time and at the two Police Stations during the night.

## LABORATORY WORK, ETC.

One thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Laboratory in 1929, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.	In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.	In cases for discharge.	For Suspects.	Total.
Positive 28	Pos. 3	Pos. 42	Pos. 68	
Negative 35	Neg. 102	Neg. 328	Neg. 730	
Total 63	Tot. 105	Tot. 370	Tot. 798	
		Specimens of Sputum.	Hairs for Ringworm.	
		T.B. present 59	Pos. 7	
		T.B. not present 281	Neg. 4	
		340	11	1687

## SHICK AND DICK TESTS.

Following the outbreak at the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applied the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents gave their consent.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX PREVENTION)  
REGULATIONS, 1917.

In connection with the case of Small Pox, I acted under these regulations in two cases, the remaining contacts being vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(See pages 9, 10).

*Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.*—Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, *e.g.*, the enforcement of Education Committee's Standing Orders *re* exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am averse to school closure (see page 41) and believe this to be the better method.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

(See pages 11 to 12).

## DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfectant at the Hospital:—

Beds	284	Counterpanes	251
Pillows	517	Mattresses	177
Bolsters	228	Clothing	2113
Slips	572	Carpets	29
Sheets	629	Rugs	38
Hangings	56	Towels	239
Blankets	708	Various	1206
			<hr/>
			Total 7047
			<hr/>

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself)

469 rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Guardians, who have an up-to-date equipment at the work-house Infirmary.



TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1929.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.													Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.												Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	Port.	
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Pneumonia	45	1	1	2	—	5	—	3	10	10	5	7	10	15	20	—	—		
Diphtheria	107	1	2	3	8	41	23	7	10	1	1	—	40	30	33	4	—		
Membranous Croup	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	13	5	5	12	6	—	—		
Erysipelas	127	—	2	3	4	60	24	10	10	2	—	—	33	50	39	5	—		
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—		
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—		
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—		
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
Totals	316	6	5	7	16	21	107	48	23	38	14	19	12	92	112	103	9	221	

Esteourt Road Isolation Hospital :—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.  
 Gorleston Isolation Hospital :—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.  
 Hospital Authority :—Great Yarmouth Corporation.

TABLE IIa.

AGES AT DEATH FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING  
THE YEAR 1929.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.												
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia ...	44	5	6	1	1	1	2	1	—	2	3	4	18
Diphtheria ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup ...													
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ...													
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	51	6	7	1	1	1	3	1	—	5	4	4	18

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	Hospital.				
I.	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—
II.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—
III.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—

## NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	49	53	27
	Females	45	38	21
	Total	94	91	48
Non- Pulmonary	Males	10	1	5
	Females	6	3	4
	Total	16	4	9

## ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	4	5	2	1	0	0	1	1
10	5	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
15	4	8	1	1	0	3	0	0
20	6	10	1	0	4	2	1	1
25	7	9	2	0	8	9	1	1
35	8	5	0	1	6	4	0	1
45	13	4	2	2	6	0	0	0
55	4	2	0	0	3	2	0	0
65 and upwards	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.	54	48	12	8	27	21	5	4

*Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken during the year under these powers.*

## PORT SANITARY DISTRICT.

The arrangement for inspecting vessels from infected ports, whilst still in the Roads, were continued as in previous years (*i.e.*, notification by Pilots, Boatmen and Customs, all of whom are kept supplied with lists of such ports, and very conscientiously carry out the arrangement), but no vessels arrived from an infected port.

The Corporation has come to an agreement with the Guardians to disinfect seamen affected with vermin at the Infirmary cleansing station. Disinfection of their quarters and effects will be undertaken by the Council. There has been no occasion so far to put this into effect.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found. Fourteen were visited by the Rat Officer (chiefly fishing boats).

## SICKNESS IN THE PORT.

One man arrived on a trawler suffering from Influenza, and went to his home.

A coasting vessel arrived, having landed the captain at a previous port of call with Small Pox. The crew were examined on arrival and daily thereafter. The vessel left after six days and the next port of call was notified.



Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth during the year 1929 (excluding Fishing Vessels) :—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.						COASTWISE.						NUMBER OF SEAMEN.*	
Sailing.		Steam.		Motor.		Sailing.		Steam.		Motor.		British.	Foreign.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.
27	6069	444	109807	78	8643	160	15893	778	137825	96	8860	11000	4500

\* Estimate only.

# **Inspections made in 1929.**

The number of vessels inspected on entering the Port was as follows:—

			Arrivals.		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective	Number of orders issued
			Number	Tonnage	By the M. O. H.	By the Inspector		
FOREIGN —								
Steamers ...	...	444	109807	38	201	41	20	
Motors ..	...	78	8643	3	33	12	4	
Sailing ...	...	27	6069	2	28	8	3	
Fishing ...	...	included	above	8	59	36	24	
Total Foreign	...	549	124519	51	321	97	51	
COASTWISE—								
Steamers ...	...	778	137825	22	438	72	19	
Motors .	...	96	8860	2	20	5	3	
Sailing ...	...	160	15893	3	25	1	1	
Fishing ...	...	about 1000	40000	70	482	242	196	
Total Coastwise	...	2034	202578	97	965	320	229	
Total Foreign and Coastwise	...	2583	327097	148	1286	417	270	

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	908
Norwegian	...	89
Swedish	...	33
Dutch	...	59
Danzig	...	14
Danish	...	9
French	...	2
Belgian	...	48
Spanish	...	3
German.	...	87
Finnish	...	19
Esthonian	...	14
Columbian	...	1
Total		1,286

## **PASSENGER TRAFFIC.**

There is none in this Port.

## CARGO TRAFFIC.

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with Germany, Sweden, Holland and Norway.

The Imports were—Foreign ... Timber, Stone, Phosphate,  
Salt and Herrings.

„ „ „ Coastwise ... Stone, Grain, Coal and  
General.

The Exports were .. ... Fish.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no cases during the year. It is very seldom that any case occurs. On two occasions in the Port a Master has wished to communicate with me by wireless, the telegram being delivered to me by the Post Office without delay. I do not think that any special arrangements, in this regard, are necessary. I have found in the Port that cases of sickness are always reported to the Pilot and Customs Officer, and that I have been informed immediately by telephone. In addition, the Sanitary Inspector is informed by the above officers of any reported illness. The above arrangements work very satisfactorily.

It is some years since a vessel arrived from a plague or cholera infected port. Shipping Agents, Pilots, Boatmen and Customs Officers are kept informed of the infected ports with which there is any trade. Vessels arriving from these ports are boarded by myself in the Roads before entering the Haven.

Cases of Infectious Disease are removed to the Isolation Hospital in the Corporation motor ambulance. Disinfection

is carried out by the Health Department, clothing, etc., being removed for this purpose to the Disinfector.

Arrangements for the cleansing of persons have been made with Guardians, who have a cleansing station at the Infirmary.

Venereal Disease is treated at the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The Sanitary Inspector has slips for distribution, giving full particulars.

Bacteriological Examination of rats and others will, if necessary, be carried out by Dr. Claridge, Pathologist, of Norwich.

Cases of Infectious Disease occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival—none for last 5 years, with the exception of the case of Small Pox noted on page 58.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection fourteen ships were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

## NUISANCES.

### *Classification of Nuisances.*

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1929.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British ...	908	--	40	106
Other Nations ...	378	—	65	309



The following list shows the nature of the defects reported in the previous tables:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses	...	...	74
Forecastles to repaint or limewash	...	...	21
Defects in sanitary arrangements	...	...	14
Defects in ventilation	...	...	55
Filthy galley	...	...	48
Offensive accumulations	...	...	43
Filthy bedding, clothing, etc.	...	...	9
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation	...	...	7
Vessels disinfected	...	...	39
Defective water tanks	...	...	4
Filthy w c's.	...	...	112
Unwholesome provision store	...	...	8
Suspicious drinking water	...	...	9
Ship's stores in forecastle	...	...	14
Repairs to ventilators	...	...	6
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping	...	...	258
Cleanse holds	...	...	11

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

### FOOD INSPECTION.

There is no trade in the articles coming under the various Food Regulations, and there are no Shell-fish Beds in the Port.

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MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by him as Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, and Shops Acts, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1920, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1929.

## CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year, 58 boats were inspected, and these, without exception, were found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

On four boats the registration markings were not shown. On two vessels there was an insufficient provision for storage of fresh water, whilst four cabins required repainting to render same waterproof. Upon my acquainting the owners of the craft of these matters, they were attended to. These were the only defects discovered by me during the year, the boats in this district being still excellently maintained.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

## REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about thirty of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

On two boats inspected, the Master had not a copy of the Certificates on board.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.

## SHOPS ACTS, 1912, 1914, 1920, and AMENDMENT ACT, 1921.

During the year, 462 inspections of shops and stores were made by me under the above Acts, and many irregularities, *i.e.*, failing to affix necessary notices, etc., were attended to on my intervention; 14 prosecutions were instituted and 13

convictions recorded under the Shops Early Closing Act, for selling goods after the legal hour, and fines ranging from £1 os. od. to 2/6 were inflicted. In addition many traders were cautioned either personally or by letter from the Town Clerk.

## SHOPS ACT, 1913.

In the course of my inspections I have ascertained that one shopkeeper has availed himself of the special provisions of the Shops Acts, 1913. Although several other shopkeepers enquired as to the details of this Act, it is apparently unsuitable to local requirements generally.

## EXEMPTIONS.

The "Holiday Resort" exemption (under section 11 of the Act) was again granted to the whole Borough, to operate during the months of June, July, August and September, and the exemptions granted to specified trades (on their application) under section 4, sub-section 4, of the Act, in order to cope with the extra business of the Autumn fishing season remain in operation. In addition the closing hours under the 1928 Act were extended, section 6 (1), substituting for Saturdays 10 p.m., other days 9 p.m.



## THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-ordinate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 4,046 visits, as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	92
Marine Stores	...	...	...	110
Fish Houses	...	...	...	854
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	62
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	12
Bake Houses	...	...	...	162
Malt Houses	...	...	...	38
Stables	...	...	...	311
Piggeries	...	...	...	184
Timber Yards	...	...	...	20
Private Houses	...	...	...	341



Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	74
Re-visits	...	...	620
Special and complaints	...	...	1098
Ships	...	...	8
Fish Manure Works	...	...	30
			<hr/>
			4046
			<hr/>

## Rats killed :—

Ferreting	...	...	1974
Known to be poisoned or trapped	...	...	316
			<hr/>
			2290
			<hr/>



## Blind Persons Act.

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### REPORT OF HOME TEACHERS' WORK

From January, 1929, to December, 1929.

Miss Rees submits her fifth Annual Report of work done under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The Register of Blind Persons has been brought up-to-date and an analysis drawn up showing their occupations and the sources of their income.

The number on the register is 133 in the following age groups:—

Under 5 years	...	...	0
Between 5 and 16 years	...	...	7
„ 16 „ 21 „	...	...	2
„ 21 „ 50 „	...	...	24
„ 50 „ 70 „	...	...	67
Over 70 years	...	...	33
			<hr/>
			133
			<hr/>

1432 visits have been paid during the year. 22 new cases have been discovered. There have been 12 deaths and one person has left the borough. Eight cases have been removed from the register as no longer fulfilling the statutory definition of blindness.

Instruction in Braille has been given to one person and in Moon Type to two. Two magazines in Braille and one in Moon Type have been circulated among readers. Two persons have been taught to make articles in pulp cane. Two persons have made wool rugs to order.

The Homeworker—a basket maker—has been visited weekly, and a record of his work has been kept in accordance

with the regulations of the Ministry. His augmentation has been delivered regularly.

Four persons have been read to regularly and others taken for walks.

Successful application has been made for the Blind Pension on behalf of nine persons. Two people were granted pensions by the Clothworkers Society.

Gifts of Bovril, fruit, etc., have been made to 45 people.

Regular weekly grants during times of difficulty, have been made to nine people.

New articles of clothing have been given to ten people. Materials for pastime occupations have been given to four people.

One hundred and twenty-eight people have received a Christmas gift of 5/-, and 60 of the more necessitous cases received one cwt. of coal for eight weeks.

Since the coming into operation of the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, nine certificates have been issued to enable registered blind persons to obtain free licences.

The Flag Day organised by the Welfare of the Blind Committee resulted in £194 3s. 6d.

Steady development of all blind welfare service has continued during the past year and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Thanks are due to the members of the Music Club for allowing nine blind persons and their guides to attend their concerts. The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapels in Yarmouth and in Gorleston for the use of their schoolrooms for meetings for the blind.

# ANALYSIS OF THE GREAT YARMOUTH REGISTER OF THE BLIND ON DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

*Under 5 Years—* 0

*Between 5 and 16 Years—*

at school 5  
at home 2—1 M.D., 1 delicate 7

*Between 16 and 21 Years—*

In training at Leatherhead 1  
At Thorpe Asylum 1 M.D. — 2

*Between 21 and 50 Years—*

Weaver at Norwich 1  
In training at Norwich 1  
Home worker (basket maker) 1  
St. Dunstan's basket maker 1  
Tea agent 1  
Shop keepers 2  
Infirmity 3  
Sandwich man 1  
Street musician 1

**AT HOME—**

M.D. in receipt of Parish Relief 1  
In receipt of Widow's Pension 1  
" " " Disablement Benefit 2  
" " " " Parish Relief " and 1  
Married women 3  
In receipt of Parish Relief 1  
Kept by relations 1  
In receipt of Clothworker's Society Pension 1  
In receipt of pensions from Cloth-  
worker's Society and Gardner's  
Trust 1



Brought forward 33

*Between 50 and 70 Years—*

In Infirmary	9
Beggar with Blind Pension	2
School Teacher	1
Wood choppers—	2
(1 with Blind Pension)	
(1 with Blind Pension and Relief)	
Out porter with Blind Pension	1
News-vendor with Blind Pension	1
Pedlar with blind Pension	1

**AT HOME—**

Independent means	2
Blind Pension only	28
Blind Pension and Insurance	4
Blind Pension and other Pension	11
Blind Pension and Parish Relief	2
Insurance	1
Pension from Admiralty	1
Charwoman with Blind Pension	1
	<hr/>
	67

*Over 70 Years—*

Infirmary	4
Beggars with Blind Pension	2

**AT HOME—**

Blind Pension only	16
Blind Pension and other Pension	3
Blind Pension and Parish Relief	2
Blind Pension and Insurance	1
Independent means	5
	<hr/>
	33

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TOTAL 133

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## INDEX.

	PAGE
ACT, Births, Notification of ...	26, 27, 28, 29
„ Blind Persons ...	68, 69, 70, 71
„ Canal Boats ...	64
Acts, Adopted ...	24
„ Food and Drugs ...	47, 48, 49
„ Local ...	24
„ Shops ...	64, 65
Adulteration of Food ...	47, 48, 49
Ages at Death ...	4, 6, 7, 9
Ambulance Facilities ...	12
Analyst, Public, Work of ...	31, 47, 48, 49
Anti-toxin, Diphtheria ...	53
BACTERIOLOGICAL Examinations ...	53
Bilge-pumping ...	63
Births ...	5
„ Notification of, Act ...	26, 27, 28, 29
Birth Rate ...	3, 5
Blind Persons Act ...	68, 69, 70, 71
„ Register of the ...	70, 71
CANAL Boats Acts ...	64
Cancer ...	6, 10
Child Welfare ...	12, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Clinic, Maternity and Child Welfare ...	12, 13
„ School ...	13
„ Tuberculosis ...	13, 14, 15, 16, 17
„ Venereal Disease ...	20
Closet Accommodation; ...	32
Closure of Schools ...	4, 41
Contacts, Exclusion of ...	4, 41, 50, 51
Cowsheds ...	33, 34
Cream, Analysis of ...	47, 48
DAIRIES ...	33, 34
Death, Ages at ...	4, 6, 7, 9
„ Causes of and Ages at ...	7
„ Principal Causes of ...	6, 7, 8
„ Rate ...	3, 5
„ „ Infantile ...	3, 6, 13
„ „ Tuberculous ...	6, 8

INDEX—*continued*.

	PAGE
Deaths ...	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
„ Decennial Average ...	6
„ Infantile ...	6, 9
„ Infectious Disease ...	6, 8, 56, 57
„ Institutional ...	7
„ Old Age ...	4
„ Tuberculosis ...	6, 8, 57
Detention, Period of, in Isolation Hospital ...	12
Diarrhoea ...	6, 7, 8, 10
Dick Test ...	54
Diphtheria ...	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 51, 52, 55, 56
„ Antitoxin ...	53
„ Bacteriological Examinations ...	51, 53
Diseases, Infectious ...	6, 8, 9, 10, 50, 55, 56, 57
„ „ Notifiable ...	6, 8, 50, 55, 56, 57
„ „ „ Ages at death ...	56, 57
„ „ „ Incidence ...	9, 10, 50, 55, 56, 57
„ Respiratory ...	6, 10
Disinfection ...	33, 64
„ in Port ...	58, 62
Disinfestation ...	54, 58, 62
„ in Port ...	58, 62
Drain Testing ...	35, 36
ENCEPHALITIS Lethargica ...	52
Enteric ...	6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 52, 55, 56
Erysipelas ...	10, 52
Exclusion of Contacts ...	4, 41, 50, 51
FACTORIES and Workshops ...	33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
Fever, Enteric ...	6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 52, 55, 56
„ Puerperal ...	5, 10, 52, 55, 56
„ Scarlet ...	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 50, 51, 55, 56
Fish Inspection ...	45, 46
Food Adulteration ...	46, 47, 48, 49
„ Preservatives in ...	48, 49
„ Unsound ...	46
HEALTH DEPARTMENT Officials ...	21
„ Visitors, Work of ...	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Hospital, Isolation ...	11, 12
„ „ Period of Detention in ...	12
Hospitals, Other ...	12
Housing ...	5, 42, 43

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
INFANT Deaths	6, 9
„ Death Rate	3, 6, 13
Infants, Wasting Diseases of	6, 9, 10
Infectious Diseases	6, 8, 9, 10, 50, 55, 56, 57
„ „ Ages	55
„ „ „ at Death from	56, 57
„ „ Deaths from	6, 8, 56, 57
„ „ Incidence	9, 10, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57
„ „ Non-notifiable	6, 8, 54
„ „ Notification of	6, 8, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57
„ „ Port Sanitary District	58
Influenza	6, 7, 8
Inspection, Fish	45, 46
„ Meat	45
Inspections, Port Sanitary District	60
„ Sanitary	33, 34, 35, 36
Institutions, Deaths in	7
Isolation Hospitals	11, 12
LABORATORY Work	15, 53
Local Acts	24
Lodging Houses, Common	33, 41
MATERNAL Mortality	5
Maternity and Child Welfare	12, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
„ „ „ „ Clinic	12, 13
„ „ Homes, Registration of	23
Meat Supply, Inspection of	45
„ Tuberculous	46
Measles	6, 7, 8, 9
Meteorology	4
Midwives	22, 23
Milk, Clinic, distributed at	12
„ Condensed and Dried Regulations	49
„ and Cream Regulations	48
„ Fat, Average Content of	48
„ Supply	44, 45, 47, 48
NOTIFIABLE Diseases	6, 8, 50, 55, 56, 57
„ „ Ages	55
„ „ „ at Death	56, 57
„ „ Incidence	50, 55, 57
Notification of Births Act	26, 27, 28, 29
„ „ Tuberculosis	57



INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Nuisances	33, 34, 35
„ Port Sanitary District	62, 63
Nursing Home	22
„ Homes, Registration of	23
OFFENSIVE TRADES	33, 41
Officials of Health Department	21
Old Age Deaths	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26, 57
PNEUMONIA	53, 55, 56
Population	3, 5
Port, Disinfection in	58, 61
„ Disinfestation in	58, 62
„ Infectious Diseases in	58, 61
„ Insanitary Conditions in Ships	63
„ Inspections	60
„ Nationality of Vessels	60
„ Nuisances	62, 63
„ Rats in	58, 62
„ Sanitary District	58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63
„ Shipping in the	59, 60
„ Trade of	61
„ Venereal Disease in	62
„ Water Supply	61
Ports, Infected	58
Preservatives in Food	48, 49
Puerperal Fever	5, 10, 53, 55, 56
Pumping, Bilge	63
RAINFALL	4
Rat Officer	66, 67
Rate, Birth	3, 5
„ Death	3, 5
„ Infant Mortality	3, 6, 13
Rats, Port Sanitary District	58, 62
Respiratory Diseases	6, 10
SANATORIA	17, 18, 19
„ Admittances and Discharges	17, 18
„ Patients, Average Number of	18
„ Treatment, Average Duration of	19
Sanitary Inspector's Report	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
Scarlet Fever	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 50, 51, 55, 56

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Scavenging	32
School Clinic	13
,, Closure	4, 41
Schools	41, 44
Shick Test	54
Shipping in the Port	59, 60
Ships, Insanitary Conditions	63
Shops Acts	64, 65
Sickness, Causes of	9
Slaughter Houses	33, 45
Smoke Abatement	40
Statistics, General	5
,, Vital	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Still-births	5
Sunshine, Hours of	4
TEMPERATURE, Mean	4
Tuberculosis, Analysis of Cases	16, 57
,, Clinic	13, 14, 15, 16, 17
,, Analysis of Work done	16
,, Contacts of	15
,, Deaths from	6, 8, 57
,, Death Rate	6
,, Institutional Treatment	17, 18, 19
,, Duration of	18
,, Nurses	15, 16
,, Notification of	57
,, Prevention of, Regulations	57
,, Register	16
Tuberculous Children	14
,, Meat	46
UNDERGROUND Bake Houses	41
Unsound Food	46
VENEREAL Diseases, Clinic	20
,, Port Sanitary District	62
Verminous Persons	54, 58, 62
Vital Statistics	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
WASTING Diseases of Infants	6, 9, 10
Water Supply	31
,, Port Sanitary District	61
Whooping Cough	6, 7, 8, 9
Workshops and Factories	33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40



